

## Herald Tribune

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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S.-Owned Firm  
Ordered by France  
To Ship Pipe Parts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government ordered a subsidiary of a U.S. company on Monday to defy Washington's embargo and execute its contract to supply equipment to build the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

The Ministry of Research and Industry told Dresser France, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, to supply the Soviet Union with 21 compressors for the pipe line between Siberia and Western Europe.

A Soviet freighter is to start loading three Dresser compressors Tuesday in the port of Le Havre. The ministry said that "in order

The Soviet Union has ordered the pace of work on the Siberian pipeline to be at least doubled. Page 2.

For John Brown of Britain, like other European companies, Soviet pipeline orders are vital. Page 7.

to ensure that the companies are able to continue manufacturing their equipment and to ensure that the equipment is delivered on schedule, the government felt it was advisable to adopt a measure allowing it to reinforce the legal situation of these firms in the case of litigation eventually being brought before foreign courts."

Sources at the Industry Ministry said the government had requisitioned the services of the company, invoking a 1959 law.

Under this law the directors of the subsidiary become responsible to the French government and not to the U.S. parent company.

The sources said the law covered only contracts for the pipeline and left the rest of the company's activities under the control of the parent company.

No officials at Dresser France were available for comment.

On June 18, President Reagan broadened the ban on the export of U.S. equipment for the pipeline to include foreign subsidiaries of American companies and European companies that purchase U.S.-licensed equipment.

U.S. administration officials said Monday in Washington that the French government told the State Department late last week that French officials will, if necessary, invoke emergency powers to reacquire the equipment.

A U.S. decision on what action

to take could come Tuesday, when a National Security Council working group that met during the weekend reconvenes under Secretary of State George P. Shultz, an administration official said.

He said that lawyers from the State, Defense, Commerce and Justice departments are still hopeful that Dresser officials can be persuaded to take additional steps to stop the shipment.

## 2 Options Cited

Moreover, the official said, the administration is planning to tell the French government through the State Department that Mr. Reagan takes the export ban seriously and intends to enforce it.

Another administration official said Sunday that the two specific options studied are to seek a temporary restraining order in a U.S. District Court against the Dresser subsidiary's shipment and to take administrative action against Dresser, perhaps going so far as to cut off its French subsidiary from future equipment supplies.

The official added, however, that Dresser officials in Dallas have done most of what a court order would require them to do and have ordered French-based Dresser executives to stop the shipment.

Some officials sympathized with Dresser's position, noting that if the company is successful in stopping the shipment, its French executives face severe penalties.

If, on the other hand, the shipment is delivered, the U.S. parent company faces severe sanctions under the U.S. Export Administration Act.

Defense Department officials reportedly are recommending taking a hard line with the French as a means of denying important economic and technological aid to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the State Department is known to be searching for a solution that would allow Mr. Reagan to maintain his hard-line position while finding a loophole for the Europeans to make good on contract commitments.

Britain, West Germany and Italy have also said they will ignore the U.S. export restrictions.

A number of other shipments are scheduled to begin later this month, including one by a British firm, John Brown Engineering, whose major components are supplied by General Electric of the United States.



United Press International  
Palestinian fighters, many of them holding up V signs, were taken to Beirut's port on Monday for evacuation to Southern Yemen. Monday's contingent was the third to leave Beirut in three days.

## Third Group of Guerrillas Leaves Beirut After Brief Delays

### Explosion of Car Bomb Slows Departure for Cyprus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — About 1,000 Palestinian guerrillas sailed for Southern Yemen on Monday aboard a Greek cruise liner, the third such group to be evacuated from West Beirut since Saturday.

Monday's group, sailing via Cyprus, left behind schedule on the Panamanian-registered Alkyon.

One delay was caused as a car bomb exploded about a mile from the convoy after the guerrillas were assembled and loaded aboard trucks at the Beirut municipal stadium. Security forces checked to make sure no bombs had been planted along the evacuation route.

for seven hours over whether the guerrillas could take 21 jeeps with them. The Israelis, who had blocked the port with gunboats, finally agreed to let the Cypriot vessel Sol Phryne sail after U.S. officials agreed to see to it that the jeeps would be unloaded in Cyprus.

The jeeps were unloaded Monday in Limassol, Cyprus. Cypriot soldiers drove the jeeps from the main hold of the Sol Phryne, and the ferry prepared to leave for the guerrillas' eventual destination, Tunisia.

In Jerusalem on Monday, Israeli officials warned guerrillas not to violate a cease-fire in eastern Lebanon under cover of the withdrawal from West Beirut.

They also repeated warnings to Syria from Defense Minister Ariel Sharon that the Palestinians must cease attacks on Israeli positions from behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon.

An Israeli military spokesman said the guerrillas had violated the truce Sunday night by firing mortars and bazookas at Israeli positions.

An Israeli official said the United States was aware of the serious view that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government took of violations in the Bekaa. He added:

"We have shown restraint because we do not want to disrupt the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut, but our soldiers cannot be expected to hold their fire when they are shot at."

During the weekend, nearly 1,400 others left via Cyprus for Jordan, Iraq and Tunisia under an evacuation plan negotiated by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib.

The third group loaded buses Monday in West Beirut's sports stadium as their leftist Lebanese Moslem comrades fired the thunderous machine gun and anti-aircraft volleys that have marked each PLO departure since the evacuation began Saturday.

About 15 minutes after it left the stadium, the convoy stopped as a car bomb exploded about a mile away, sending a cloud of thick black smoke into the sky. There was no immediate word on casualties from the car bombing.

The convoy was not endangered, but it stopped for an hour at Bour Abi Haidar Street as PLO security

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Gemayel Is Selected President of Lebanon Over Moslem Boycott

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Bashir Gemayel, commander of Lebanon's biggest Christian militia, was elected president of the country by the Chamber of Deputies on Monday in a vote heralded by Christians with victorious gunfire and decryed by a Moslem radio station as the outcome of a "day of shame."

Mr. Gemayel, 34, who overcame strong opposition and a Moslem boycott of the election called for a "new era of peace" in a radio broadcast from his Beirut command post.

After the vote — 57-0, with five abstentions on the second ballot — supporters of the president-elect, including children, brought out their weapons and fired fusillades of victory from the rooftops and windows of Christian-held East Beirut.

Tens of thousands of people took to the streets, hugging and kissing one another and honking car horns. Some carried a gun in one hand and a transistor radio in the other to listen to election results.

"It's the best news since the war started," said a vegetable stand vendor as he ran screaming down the street in the middle-class Christian neighborhood of Ashrafieh.

Mr. Gemayel called a halt to the gunfire celebrations but they did not stop, and ambulances sped through the streets carrying people wounded by the bullets.

"I hope that we can say today that the war has come to an end and that a new era of peace, security and tranquility has begun," Mr. Gemayel said in an interview on his Voice of Lebanon radio station. He will succeed Lebanon's sixth president, another Maronite Christian, Elias Sarkis, who leaves office Sept. 23.

But there was no celebration among the Moslems and leftist leaders whose forces battled Mr. Gemayel's 8,000-strong militia in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war and who boycotted the special parliamentary session in an unsuccessful attempt to deny him the necessary quorum for an election. He was the only declared candidate.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel sent Mr. Gemayel a congratulatory message. The text of the note read: "I wish you warmest wishes from the heart on the occasion of your election. May God be with you, dear friend, in the fulfillment of your great, historical mission for the liberty of Lebanon and its independence. Your friend, Menachem Begin."

Israel has backed Mr. Gemayel's Christian militia with \$100 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Bashir Gemayel

Christian neighborhood of Ashrafieh

## PLO Pullout Stirs Soul-Searching by Divided Israelis

By James Feron  
New York Times Service

do not. And the same divisions are found in the government.

The two-and-a-half-month war was the longest since Israel's war of independence. It is the first in which Israeli forces were involved in military action in a city.

A man in Tel Aviv who remem-

bers of the government information center in East Beirut, where the Israelis had maintained control for some time but had never felt the need to explain their position to reporters.

Menachem Begin, a former director of the government information office who is now a visiting senior lecturer at the school for overseas students at Hebrew University, said, "Israelis are very sensitive about their image abroad, especially in view of the fact that whatever happened in Lebanon is being felt by Jewish communities abroad, with a considerable rise in anti-Semitism."

His own view is that "we had to do it, sooner or later."

Nachmi Kies, who teaches political science at Hebrew University, was an active member of the Committee Against the War and helped organize a demonstration that attracted 20,000 Israelis in late June. It was followed by Peace Now's demonstration of 100,000 the following week.

"I remember the first time we saw on Israeli TV a little boy coming out of the rubble with his hands up," he said. "People asked, 'Is he holding his hands up to us?' It recalled a Holocaust picture we wanted to forget."

"It was seen by many as not a war of defense. Always we were the poor little Israel. Now we were the Goliath, and the polarization with Israel also meant that people became involved who were never involved before."

## Crisis Shakes Mexican Faith in Economic, Political Systems

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's confidence in its entire economic model and political system has been badly shaken in recent weeks.

In a matter of months, the country has been plunged from an unprecedented period of prosperity into its worst financial crisis in memory. Many Mexicans are still reeling from the shock, confused about what has happened — and why. At the same time, they feel angry and betrayed at being led down the path of consumerism for five years only to be jerked back to the rough road of austerity for no apparent reason.

The challenge that awaits Mr. de la Madrid is therefore enormous. In the short run, he will be forced to slash government spending and preside over rising unemployment and myriad company bankruptcies. And in the long run, he must rebuild public confidence in the honesty and efficiency of the government and design an economic strategy that will not lead the country to a new financial crisis.

Aggravating the uncertainty, President José López Portillo, who is widely blamed for the crisis, is in his final months in office, and his lame-duck administration has at times seemed virtually crippled.

But President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado cannot provide immediate leadership, because tradition requires that he remain out of view until his inauguration Dec. 1.

No Serious Trouble

For the moment, however, despite a widespread feeling of malaise that expresses itself in wild rumors and frequent stampedes to buy dollars, there are no signs of serious unrest. Pro-government movements still control most workers and peasants, the middle classes have no political vehicle and the private sector has little

choice but to look to the government for support in the crisis.

Yet many Mexicans, inside and outside the government, are expressing alarm. They see as evidence of the failure of the country's economic strategy and political system to adjust to the rapid change of the past decade. And they argue that if stability is

to be preserved, not only must state finances be strengthened, but daring and imaginative reforms, including a drastic cleanup of corruption, must also be carried out.

The challenge that awaits Mr. de la Madrid is therefore enormous. In the short run, he will be forced to slash government spending and preside over rising unemployment and myriad company bankruptcies. And in the long run, he must rebuild public confidence in the honesty and efficiency of the government and design an economic strategy that will not lead the country to a new financial crisis.

But skepticism and even cynicism seem to run deep. Middle-class Mexicans, the main beneficiaries of the recent oil-prime economic boom that abruptly turned to bust, are seething at the prospect of a sudden drop in their living standards.

Poor workers and peasants, whose purchasing power actually fell because of inflation during the 1978-81 boom, also seem certain to grow restive as the financial crisis translates through an economic slump into even greater hardship.

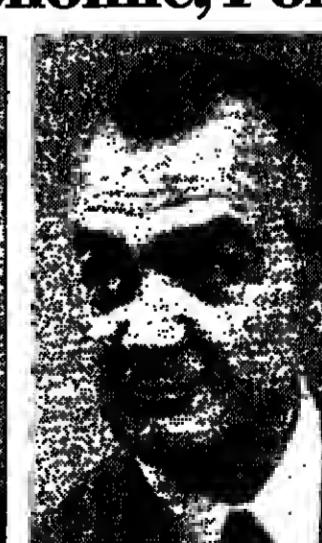
Earlier this month, for example, the prices of corn tortillas and bread, an essential part of the Mexican diet, were doubled overnight.

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José López Portillo



Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado

industry was protected by tariff barriers, an antiquated tax system and a savior of the country, is now a popular scapegoat. After all, it is argued, rising oil exports and huge hydrocarbon reserves spawned wild growth, wild spending and wild borrowing, while the drop in oil prices last year provoked the financial crisis.

Yet Mexico's basic economic model has remained unchanged for more than three decades. And according to Mexican economists critical of recent policy, the oil boom enabled the government to postpone many of the fundamental reforms needed to modernize the economy. As a result, inefficiencies remained hidden by state subsidies, uncompetitive domestic in-

dustry was protected by tariff barriers, an antiquated tax system and a savior of the country, is now a popular scapegoat. After all, it is argued, rising oil exports and huge hydrocarbon reserves spawned wild growth, wild spending and wild borrowing, while the drop in oil prices last year provoked the financial crisis.

Over the past four years, the government's motto was "growth with inflation," and this policy resulted in the creation of 4 million new jobs. But while economic growth was averaging 8 percent annually, non-oil exports stagnated and the increase in the government's foreign debt from \$25 billion to \$33 billion doomed the country to a financial crisis. "The country grew too fast," a foreign banker said, "and it lived beyond its means. It's that simple."

But while rampant corruption has added to popular anger over the current crisis, some Mexican politicians see it as a natural consequence of a political system that lacks checks and balances on the enormous power of the executive branch and, particularly, of the president himself. And they argue that a more open form of government is needed if political dissatisfaction is to find channels of expression.

# Shultz, Weinberger Say Palestinian Settlement Is Essential

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's top foreign affairs officials said Sunday that a long-range Palestinian settlement was essential for peace in the Middle East.

In separate television interviews on the second day of a new era of dispersal of Palestinian guerrillas, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger spoke in sympathetic terms of the needs and requirements of the Palestinian people and suggested broadly that the United States was preparing to take new diplomatic steps in their behalf.

Both officials steered clear of endorsing an independent Palestinian nation on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, which has been a central demand of the

Palestine Liberation Organization and many of its adherents among the 4 million Palestinians spread throughout the world.

Neither Mr. Shultz nor Mr. Weinberger explained how Palestinian objectives could be reconciled with the views of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government.

## 'Sense of Dignity'

Appearing in his first broadcast interview since becoming secretary of state, Mr. Shultz said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "the establishment of a situation where the Palestinian people can have some sense of dignity and control over their lives is very important and an essential part of any agreement."

Avoiding the term "self-determination" on the ground that it had come to stand for a Palestinian nation, Mr. Shultz said that "the main point is that the Palestinian

people have a voice in determining the conditions under which they're governed."

Mr. Shultz also said that his reading of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which was the underpinning of post-1967 Middle East peace efforts, including the Camp David agreements, requires Israel to withdraw from some or all of the West Bank and Gaza.

In answer to a follow-up question, he qualified this statement by calling his view "a matter of interpretation" that leaves much room for negotiation.

## A Negotiated Settlement

A negotiated settlement under which Israel would withdraw from large parts of the West Bank was contemplated by Israel's Labor governments. Mr. Begin has adamantly opposed this, contending that the area belongs to Israel.

Mr. Weinberger, speaking on "Face the Nation" on CBS, was more explicit than Mr. Shultz about the ideas on Middle East peace that the administration is formulating.

## Series of Steps

He said U.S. officials were working on "a series of steps that we would certainly hope others would want to support" to lead to a regional settlement.

Asked if there could be peace without a Palestinian state, Mr. Weinberger replied, without specifics, that "the Palestinian people certainly have to have some kind of an understanding that they, too, are entitled to some of these normal attributes that other peoples in that part as well as other parts of the world have."

Mr. Shultz was asked if he had in mind "a homeland" for the

Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, a term used at times by President Jimmy Carter to describe the ideas of the Israeli government.

"Well, certainly that is a place that many of them call home, and a place that they'll live, and they should have a participation in determining the conditions under which they live," Mr. Shultz replied.

## Accords Rejected

The Camp David accords provided for the participation by Palestinians in the autonomy negotiations and for a Palestinian "self-governing authority" to exercise a degree of power in the five-year period of autonomy.

But the Palestinians rejected the Camp David accords and refused to participate in the negotiations. The eventual powers of the "self-

# WORLD BRIEFS

## New Peace Initiative Is Seen for Gulf

NIAMEY, Niger — The secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chami, said Monday he had discussed with Iraq and Iran the possibility of a new initiative aimed at ending their 23-month-old war.

He said he met separately Sunday with delegates from the two countries just before the conference's annual meeting of foreign ministers opened here. A date for the initiative to start may be set soon, he said.

The Iranian delegation walked out of the opening meeting Sunday when Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi of Iraq rose to speak, but returned when he had finished. Each side blamed the other for starting the war. The organization's newly elected president, Daouda Diallo, foreign minister of Niger, put a temporary halt to the dispute by postponing Iraq's response to the Iranian statement.

Officials from 40 delegations were to go into committee sessions Monday to discuss the Gulf war, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the Lebanon crisis.

## Ghobzadeh Verdict Weighed in Iran

LONDON — A military court in Iran has adjourned to consider its verdict on former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghobzadeh, who faces a possible death sentence on charges of leading a plot to overthrow Iran's fundamentalist Islamic government, the Iranian news agency reported Monday.

According to IRNA, Mohammed Rey Shahri, a clergymen serving as the investigating judge, said Sunday that evidence showed that Mr. Ghobzadeh and his accomplices planned to kill the revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mr. Ghobzadeh, 47, a former aide of the ayatollah, told the court he plotted with a monarchist group to topple the regime, the agency said. He also admitted spending \$40 million to carry out the plot with the help of military officers, it added.

Sources said Mr. Ghobzadeh had helped the court track down others involved in the alleged plot. Last week, they said 70 officers had been executed for their part in the purported conspiracy.

## U.S. Court Sentences Spy to 15 Years

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Otto Arilla Gilbert, convicted as a spy, was sentenced to 15 years in prison Monday for trying to buy U.S. military secrets.

Mr. Gilbert, 50, pleaded guilty July 1 to one count of conspiring to receive and transmit classified military documents. In exchange for his plea, three other counts of espionage were dismissed. He had been scheduled to go to trial July 6. U.S. District Judge Dudley Bowen sentenced Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert, a native Hungarian who immigrated to the United States in 1957 and became a naturalized citizen in 1964, was arrested April 17 in downtown Augusta by the FBI after he paid \$4,000 to an Army warrant officer from Fort Gordon for classified documents. The warrant officer was cooperating with the government.

## Macao Policeman Arrested in China

MACAO — Chinese border guards arrested a Macao policeman who crossed into China on Monday in pursuit of an illegal immigrant.

The policeman was on border patrol when he saw a group of Chinese trying to enter Macao, authorities said. While other border patrolmen detained the group, the policeman chased one person who fled back across the border. The policeman was not approached by Chinese guards until he fired what were apparently warning shots. The guards arrested him and the immigrant.

It was the first time in 30 years that a policeman from Macao was detained on Chinese territory. Macao authorities said they were trying to get the policeman released.

## Woman Joins in Salyut Experiments

MOSCOW — Svetlana Savitskaya and her four male colleagues were reportedly "feeling well and in a good mood" Monday as they began their third day of experiments aboard the Salyut-7 space station.

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Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Poles Protest 'Slander' On Western Broadcasts

*The Associated Press*

WARSAW — Angered by recent protests and apparently fearing the nation approaches Aug. 31, the second anniversary date of the Gdańsk agreements recognizing the independent labor movement, some underground Solidarity leaders called for mass demonstrations on that day.

PAP announced that the Foreign Ministry had lodged a formal protest with the U.S., French, British and West German embassies against broadcasts that it called a "brutal interference in Poland's internal affairs."

The ministry cited broadcasts by such stations as Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp.

The Polish press agency said the broadcasts "openly" aim to "provoke the state of tension" and to hamper the implementation of the line of national accord and reform.

It accused the programs of "inspiring and propagating actions that are incompatible with the legal order developing in Poland."

In a related development, the New York Times correspondent, John Diamont, said the Foreign Ministry had extended the filing ban imposed on him Friday after he wrote a story on a riot at an internment center.

Mr. Diamont said he had been told that a decision on his status would be announced later in the week.

## Swiss Trace and Block Millions in Calvi Funds

*United Press International*

LUGANO, Switzerland — Swiss authorities have traced and blocked millions of dollars transferred to Switzerland by Roberto Calvi, the Banco Ambrosiano president who committed suicide in London, justice officials said Monday.

About \$1.2 billion is unaccounted for in the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, which was put into forced liquidation on Aug. 7.

Swiss officials confirmed reports that various accounts have been discovered and blocked in the Italian-speaking Swiss canton of Ticino.

With the ordination of Bishop Athanagoras, four of the 15 bishops of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese are American-born, reflecting the fact that the church in the United States has a growing number of second- and third-generation immigrants. The Greek Orthodox Church has more than 3 million members in the United States.

Shortly after the election, the West Beirut homes of two members of parliament — Fuad Lahoud, a Maronite Christian, and Osman Dana, a Moslem — were blasted by anti-tank rockets, witnesses told Reuters. It was not immediately known who was responsible or whether there were any casualties.

Aide Held in Legate

Officials said the money had been transferred to Swiss banks, via Geneva and Zurich, from U.S. branches of Banco Ambrosiano.

The transfers allegedly were handled for Mr. Calvi by his personal side, Flavio Carboni, who

## Soviet Union Orders Work Pace Doubled on Siberian Gas Pipeline

By John F. Burns  
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — In a move underlining the priority attached by the Kremlin to the controversial gas pipeline to Western Europe as well as the problems facing construction crews, the Soviet government has ordered the pace of work on the project to be more than doubled.

An article in Pravda last week said the two ministries principally involved had concluded that crews clearing the route and laying the 2,800-mile (4,490-kilometer) pipe, as well as those building pumping stations and living quarters for operating personnel, would have to step up their tempo "by two or two and a half times" if the project is to be completed ahead of time, as ordered by the Kremlin.

The disclosure appeared to confirm other indications that the huge construction battalions assembled for the project are running into problems meeting the schedule.

The first gas is due to be delivered to a terminal point on the border between Czechoslovakia and West Germany in the spring of 1984.

President Reagan's move two months ago to delay the pipeline's completion by reinforcing a ban on the use of equipment made in the United States or made under license from U.S. companies jolted the Kremlin into a crash program.

The resulting decree from the Communist Party's Central Committee presented the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, which is

building the line, and the Ministry of the Gas Industry, which will operate it, with a twofold problem.

They had to overcome the inherent labor and equipment problems that dog any Soviet undertaking of this scale, and they had to make contingency plans for the domestic manufacture of equipment that the Reagan administration is seeking to embargo, primarily high-speed turbine rotors for the compressor stations that will pump the gas from the Urengoi field.

Assessing progress has been difficult. Few Western Europeans have been allowed to see construction work in progress.

Soviet press coverage has been a mixture of grand assertions and equally dismal admissions of delays and mistakes.

Officials have asserted that more than 1,500 miles of plastic-covered pipe ordered from European contractors have already been delivered, that 625 miles of the pipe have already been welded together and half of it transported to the necessary sites, and that the pipelaying was proceeding at the rate of seven kilometers, or about 4 miles, a day.

**Shortages Reported**

Other reports have suggested a less satisfactory situation. Two weeks before Mr. Reagan extended the U.S. sanctions, a daily newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya, printed an article that mentioned a shortage of welding equipment and delays in delivery of valves and other parts for the pumping stations.

The most ambitious Soviet assertions have been reserved for their attempts to build the equipment that the Reagan administration is seeking to embargo.

Those that have raised the largest doubts among European companies with contracts on the project deal with the bid to produce 25-megawatt turbines.

The technology for the key rotor blades and other key parts is so advanced that the General Electric Co. of the United States has held what amounted to a worldwide monopoly.

**Soviet Turbine 'Superior'**

Yet, within three weeks of Washington's extension of the embargo in June, officials were declaring that Soviet versions of the turbine had been checked out on the test benches at the Nevsky Zavod complex in Leningrad and found to be "superior in performance" to the equipment made with GE technology.

The Russians have shown in the past that their command economy is capable of extraordinary achievements, and few engineers or diplomats doubt that the turbines can be built.

But reliability is another matter. Soviet experts have disclosed that the staple of the gas industry until now, domestically produced 10-megawatt units, require major overhauls every 800 hours, compared to more than 20,000 hours between overhauls for the GE units.

Speculation was stirred last month when the Kremlin announced the death "in tragic circumstances" of Georgy A. Aradit, a deputy minister of the gas construction industry, who had direct responsibility for the development of the new turbines.

There was nothing in the announcement to link the death to the new program, but the vagueness of the phrasing led to suggestions that he might have died in a testing accident.

**Third Group of Guerrillas Leaves**



Armed personnel carriers line up before leaving Damour, south of Beirut, to carry reservists back to Israel.

## Poll Finds Backing for Israel in U.S. Still Firm

By Barry Sussman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The American public's support of Israel — as distinct from some Israeli actions — remains virtually as strong now as in the months before Israel's invasion of Lebanon and bombing of Beirut, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Americans are sharply critical of the extent of the bombing, but they tend to believe the Israeli actions will result in a change for the better, not the worse, in the Middle East.

Two American Publics

At the same time, there is widespread concern that the war in Lebanon has damaged U.S. relations with the oil-producing Arab nations. There is a sharp decline in the number of people who regard Israel as a trusted ally of the United States, and an increase in those who feel that President Reagan is leaning too much in favor of Israel.

One of the poll's most striking findings, however, is the lack of attention from many Americans toward the crisis in the Middle East. There appear to be two American publics: a minority that

is following developments in Lebanon and a large majority that has little or no knowledge. Frequently their views are at sharp variance with the better-informed group holding more pro-Israeli views.

Only 36 percent of the 913 persons interviewed in the nationwide telephone poll were able to name the two countries — Egypt and Israel — that participated in the invasion of Lebanon and bombing of Beirut, according to the poll.

Americans are sharply critical of the less informed group's lack of knowledge about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and bombing of Beirut, according to the poll.

But among the rest, despite more than two months of extensive media coverage, 6 in 10 said they have not followed the news in Lebanon at all closely. Only 5 percent said they have followed the events since the invasion very closely.

**Key Question**

The divergence in attitudes of these two publics makes interpretation of the "national mood" toward the Middle East extremely complex. For example, those who appear better informed tend to be optimistic about the agreement to remove the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon, and a majority of them favor sending the contingent of 800 Marines to help in the evacuation.

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**Strongly Oppose Sending of U.S. Troops**

On a key question — whether the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was justified or not — the division is particularly high. By 52 percent to 38 percent, the more knowledgeable group holds that it was justified. But by 43 percent to 28 percent, with 29 percent expressing no opinion, the less informed group said the invasion was not justified.

For the two groups together, the split is almost

# In U.S. Senate, Republicans' 'New Right' Gives Way to Pragmatic 'Old Center'

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

seen for Ga  
of the Islamic Co  
with Iraq and  
their 23 members  
agents from the for  
to be set aside  
opening areas le  
Iraq rose in  
and the dispute le  
took over important committee  
chairmanships. The Senate looked  
as though it were changing into a  
citadel of conservatism.

But things have not turned out  
that way.

"When you're trying to change  
the status quo and the status quo is  
entrenched, it's difficult," said Sen.  
John P. East, Republican of North  
Carolina, one of the New Right  
freshmen and a Helms protege. "I  
don't think anyone had any illu  
sions that it would be easy."

"They were preoccupied with

purifying the doctrine," said Sen.  
Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, a Re  
publican moderate.

WASHINGTON — A year and  
a half ago, when "New Right" Re  
publicans packed the Senate's  
back benches and men such as  
Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Car  
olina, Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, and  
Jesse Helms of North Carolina  
took over important committee  
chairmanships, the Senate looked  
as though it were changing into a  
citadel of conservatism.

Moderate conservatives such as  
Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee,  
the majority leader; Robert J. Dole,  
of Kansas, the Finance Committee  
chairman, and Pete V. Domenici  
of New Mexico, the Budget Com  
mittee chairman, are the dominant  
Republican forces.

Strong anti-busing legislation  
was passed by the Senate but only  
after a 10-month struggle that took  
its toll in members' patience, and  
the measure has virtually sunk out  
of sight in the House.

Abortion and prayer are now  
before the Senate, but they are  
mired in a parliamentary quag  
mire.

The administration's proposal  
for tuition tax credits for children  
in private schools, pushed by many  
conservatives, is in trouble. Capital  
punishment is unlikely to be taken  
up before year's end. Some of the  
right's more novel ideas, like deny

temper some of its more adventurous  
economic initiatives.

This had the effect, intended or  
not, of pushing such New Right is  
sues as abortion and school prayer  
off to the side, where some of their  
post-election momentum of 1980  
seems to have been lost.

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conservatives, is in trouble. Capital  
punishment is unlikely to be taken  
up before year's end. Some of the  
right's more novel ideas, like deny

voting against abortion would  
have seemed a far safer bet than  
voting to increase taxes. Yet Sen.  
Helms, who had to wait a year and  
a half to get his anti-abortion  
crusade onto the Senate floor, was  
frightened by a filibuster against  
the measure for the fourth day when  
he had to stand aside for passage  
of the tax increase bill largely  
drafted by Sen. Dole. Sen. Helms  
voted against the tax bill and now  
faces resumption of the filibuster  
when Congress comes back to  
town next month.

By his tactics, including backing  
out of an agreement to limit debate  
on the tax bill, abortion measure,  
Sen. Helms has angered some of  
his colleagues to the point that  
they say personal frustrations  
could influence crucial votes on  
the issue.

Sen. Helms has always had  
more strength outside the Senate  
than in it. He said Friday that the  
grass-roots conservative lobby had  
marshaled its forces to lobby senators  
on abortion during the two-and-a-half-week recess.

American Civil Liberties Union,  
now about 275,000, has grown by  
about 75,000 since 1980, more  
than at any other time.

There are other explanations for  
why the New Right did not live up  
to its advance billing.

## Causes vs. Craftsmanship

One, cited by Sen. Hatfield, was  
that its power was overblown from  
the start. "It was largely an image  
that had been falsely created," he  
said.

A more frequently mentioned  
explanation is that senators like  
Sen. Helms have built a career  
upon causes, not experience in legis  
lative craftsmanship.

Moreover, some say, their ideolog  
ical intensity makes comprom  
ise difficult and tends to lead to  
schisms, as happened when anti  
abortion forces split over what spec  
ific legislation to support.

In contrast, the Bakers and  
Doles of the Senate are experienced  
and adept at compromise.

The Republican centrists were  
also senior on the key fiscal com  
mittees, including Finance, Budget  
and Appropriations, when the Re  
publicans took power early in  
1981.

But Sen. East and others main  
tain that the New Right has made  
progress, nonetheless. "What we  
have now is a legislative climate in  
which these issues can be consid  
ered," he said last week.

## U.S. Considered Plan To Lend France A-Arms Before Dien Bien Phu

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A National  
Security Council group considered  
lending atomic weapons to France  
to use in its war in Vietnam in  
1954, before U.S. troops entered  
the conflict, State Department  
documents show.

It was one of several atomic op  
tions discussed at the highest level  
of the U.S. government long be  
fore the United States made major  
troop commitments to the conflict in  
the early 1960s, according to the  
documents.

President Eisenhower, wary of  
the perception that the United  
States would "replace French col  
onialism with American colonialism,"  
rejected any U.S. involvement  
in the conflict at that time,  
saying he would first have to put  
the idea of a "D-day invasion" to  
Congress and the allies.

There was no evidence that  
Eisenhower was presented with any  
proposal for the use of atomic  
weapons in Vietnam.

An aide to Secretary of State  
John Foster Dulles dismissed the  
suggestion, by Adm. Arthur Rad  
ford, the chairman of the Joint  
Chiefs of Staff, that the French use  
the weapons, the records show.

The developments are chronic  
led in previously unpublished  
memoranda included in "Foreign  
Relations of the United States,  
1952-54, Volume XIII." The doc  
uments were released Sunday.

One of the options advocated  
by Adm. Radford, was to use three  
atomic weapons to aid the French  
forces, which eventually lost its  
war in Vietnam to the forces of Ho  
Chi Minh.

Adm. Radford proposed aid to  
the French "to assist in the defense  
of Dien Bien Phu," where the French  
later suffered major defeat. In a  
memo, he said other members of  
the joint chiefs "unanimously  
recommended against such an offer."  
In that economically depressed  
city of 34,000, values are conserva  
tive, people are outspoken, but law  
and order are revered.

"People here are quick to say  
what is on their minds about  
things they don't like, but most  
don't go for breaking the law," Roland  
Boykins said as he filled his  
car tank at a downtown service  
station.

"While the majority of people  
don't condone the abortion clinic,  
they tolerate it," Mayor Paul  
Schuler said in discussing the ab  
duction of the center's operator,  
Dr. Hector Zevallos, 53, and his  
wife, Rosalie Jean, 45. "People  
were very shocked at his disappearance."

The Zevalloses were released  
unharmed a short distance from  
their home Friday morning, a  
week after they were said to have  
been kidnapped by a radical anti  
abortion group calling itself the  
Army of God.

A letter from the group, found  
by the authorities, demanded that  
President Reagan denounce ab  
ortion as a condition of the couple's  
release, but it mentioned no cash  
ransom. Neither the FBI nor the  
Zevalloses would give details of  
the couple's week in captivity.

The center that Dr. Zevallos  
directs, the Hope Clinic for Women  
Ltd., has been the object of a  
dozen protests over the last three  
years. Some of the demonstrations  
were so disorderly that protesters  
were arrested.

## Kidnapping of Abortion Doctor Shocks an Illinois Town

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.  
New York Times Service

GRANITE CITY, Ill. — In a  
town that has made news for the  
most part because of its dependence  
on the declining steel industry,  
the widely reported kidnap  
ping of the director of a local ab  
ortion clinic and his wife has come as  
something of a shock.

In this economically depressed  
city of 34,000, values are conserva  
tive, people are outspoken, but law  
and order are revered.

"People here are quick to say  
what is on their minds about  
things they don't like, but most  
don't go for breaking the law," Roland  
Boykins said as he filled his  
car tank at a downtown service  
station.



Hector and Rosalie Jean Zevallos outside their Illinois home after their release by kidnappers.

Despite the opposition to the  
clinic, the kidnapping shocked the  
sensibilities of this town, Mayor  
Schuler and others said. "Hector  
has been here 15 to 20 years and is  
well-liked and respected," said the  
mayor, who is a pharmacist. "He

has delivered a lot of babies in  
Granite City."

Also disturbed by the kidnap  
ping were Norman and Raymonda  
Ruf, who live in a weathered  
neighborhood about two blocks

from the clinic. Dr. Zevallos is  
Mrs. Ruf's gynecologist.

"I have no feeling about ab  
ortion one way or the other," said  
Mr. Ruf, a railroad switchman  
who has lived in the neighborhood  
for 21 years. "Taking sides on

whether you should or shouldn't  
have abortions is one thing, but I  
don't buy this kidnapping at all.  
Nobody likes that sort of thing  
around here."

He added, "This is a poor neighbor  
hood, and a lot of the people in it  
use the clinic because of the fed  
eral aid available there."

Granite City, a quiet town about  
20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast  
of St. Louis, keeps to itself. Yet the  
city has been the focus of articles  
over the last two years detailing  
the effects of the decline in the  
economy because of its depend  
ence on steel.

At the turn of the century,  
Granite City had 13 major indus  
tries employing about 16,000 people,  
according to Alan Richardson,  
executive director of the Chamber  
of Commerce. Today there are  
three major employers employing  
about 7,000 people — when times  
are good. These businesses are oper  
ating at about half of capacity,  
Mr. Richardson said.

Uta Landry, executive director  
of the National Abortion Fed  
eration in Washington, said the Zeva  
lloses kidnapping had stirred a lot of  
panic among abortion clinics and  
that "they are all wondering who  
will be next." She said her agency  
had sent telegrams to its 240 mem  
bers urging them to prepare for an  
increase in anti-abortion activities  
in the coming months.

She said personnel at some clin  
ics had discussed the possibility of  
using guards and guns to protect  
themselves and that a clinic in In  
diana had installed bulletproof  
glass.

### U.K. Energy Use Off 3.5%

The Associated Press

LONDON — Energy consump  
tion in Britain fell 3.5 percent last  
year from the year before, the De  
partment of Energy said Monday.

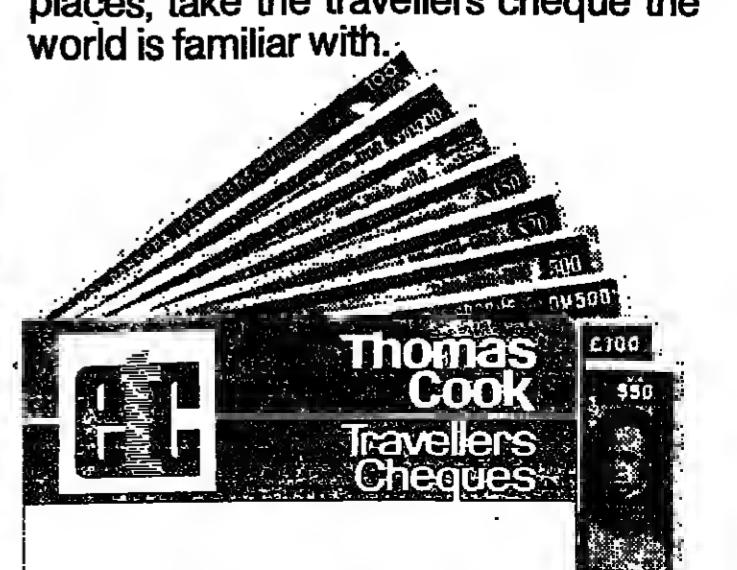
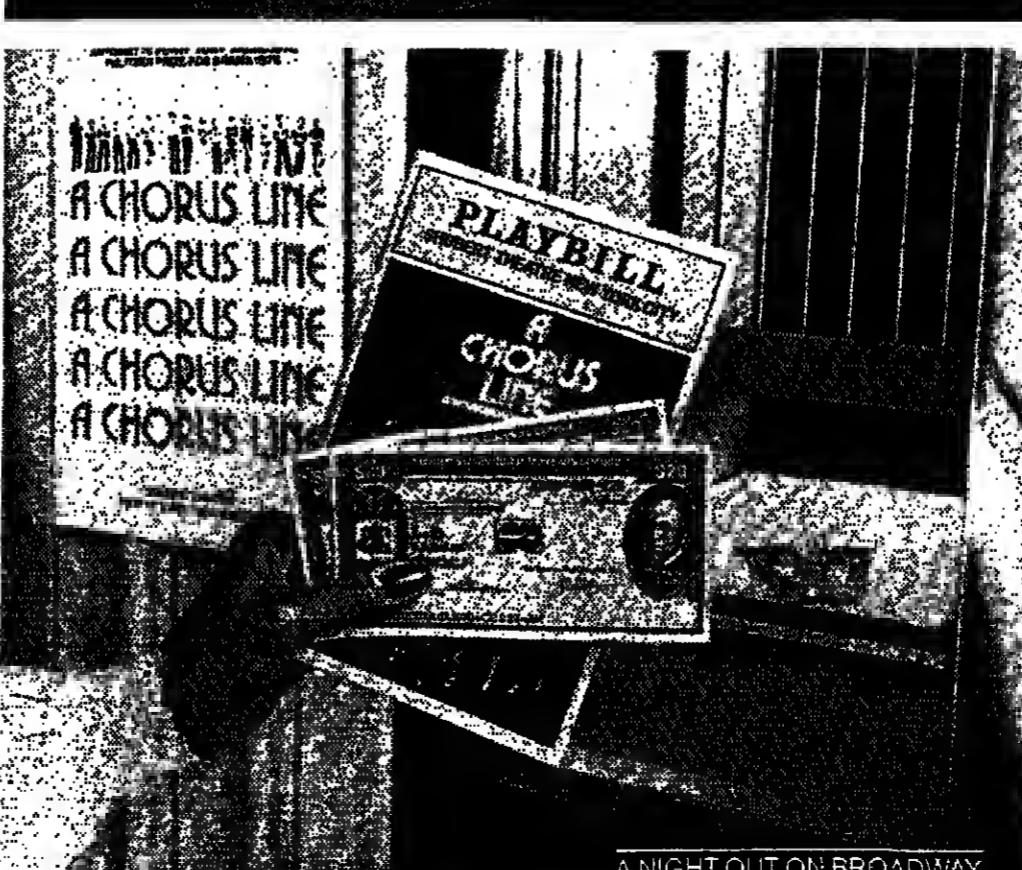


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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Panic in Mexico

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Mexico's money troubles have turned into a three-alarm international emergency. The United States, necessarily, has extended first aid in the form of cash against future oil deliveries. Some of the commercial banks in the United States and in Europe are postponing payments on their loans. That is to try to prevent the present panic from spiraling into financial collapse. The second stage of help will be to larger loans from the International Monetary Fund with, as usual, conditions attached. The political repercussions will be severe in a country that until very recently was swept up in the boundless optimism of sudden oil wealth.

Oil and gas wealth and its recent history in the countries that it endowed in the 1970s, bring to mind the old fairy tales about people who found pots of gold. Those stories generally end with warnings about the sad effects of too much money, too fast. Two of the greatest beneficiaries, Iran and Iraq, are now at war with each other as their standards of living slide rapidly backward. The Dutch used their North Sea gas discoveries for huge increases in social benefits and wages. The result today is the highest unemployment in Europe and a budget deficit that is spectacular by even American standards. At the other end of the income scale, the recent decline in oil prices and sales has knocked Nigeria's ambitious development plans askew. Meanwhile, with the plan's emphasis on industrial expansion, Nigeria's ability to feed its own people has actually declined.

Mexico's experience deserves the closest attention. Mexico's money troubles have turned into a three-alarm international emergency. The United States, necessarily, has extended first aid in the form of cash against future oil deliveries. Some of the commercial banks in the United States and in Europe are postponing payments on their loans. That is to try to prevent the present panic from spiraling into financial collapse. The second stage of help will be to larger loans from the International Monetary Fund with, as usual, conditions attached. The political repercussions will be severe in a country that until very recently was swept up in the boundless optimism of sudden oil wealth.

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tion by anyone who is trying to follow the strange effects of the oil revolution on the world's political economy. Mexico at first intended to keep its oil revenues at a moderate level set by its ability to reinvest the money productively in development.

But those good intentions got swamped in the sudden rush of new wealth. It suddenly seemed that the sky was the limit and, where oil revenues did not quite meet the ballooning demands, the big banks, mostly American, were happy to offer loans. Although Mexico's oil-led export earnings soared through the 1970s, by the end of the decade, the payments on foreign debts took a higher share of those earnings than at the beginning. Every calculation was based on an assumption of continued rapid increase.

With the modest but unpreceded decline in oil prices beginning last year, however, the whole process began to run in reverse. As oil revenues dropped, the foreign banks began to get nervous and to cut off new lending. The shortage of foreign exchange has now touched off a feverish run on the peso. The remedy is going to require a retreat from social benefits already extended, let alone those promised for the future.

If the recent sag in the oil market has thrown Mexico into great jeopardy, it has also created a great test of American leadership in helping a neighbor return to stability. Americans — because of oil, because of the bank loans, above all because of proximity — have an interest in Mexican prosperity that is second only to that of Mexicans themselves.

## Thinking Big on Budget

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

Washington's politicians, off for a fortnight's vacation, may be relieved that the struggle over the tax bill is behind them. There is not much reason for relief. For despite the agony of the tax bill debate, did not reveal the full dimensions of the federal budget mess. The problem of cleaning it up has barely been addressed.

The tax bill and all the spending bills moving through Congress this year are based on expectation of a \$104-billion deficit next year, an \$84-billion deficit in the year following and a \$60-billion deficit in fiscal 1983. Yet meanwhile, the administration's official estimate for next year has already risen to \$115 billion. Its unpublished estimate is said to be closer to \$140 billion. The published estimate of the Congressional Budget Office is even higher, and a little noticed analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York puts it higher yet.

What is more, the CBO and the New York Fed both see the deficit rising after fiscal 1983. Three years from now, the Fed says, the deficit could be as high as \$187 billion! And every one of these estimates was based on the economic outlook a few months ago, which was better than it is now.

It all adds up to a shaky base for economic policy. With the tax bill out of the way, the Reagan administration owes Congress and the public a less wishful projection of where the economy is headed. If they really mean to think big.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Mitterrand on Terrorism

[President Mitterrand has] decided to adopt the highest possible profile in confronting the terrorists [responsible for recent attacks in France]; He has firmly deposited the prestige and credibility of the presidency, and his presidency, in the scales against it.

This looks remarkably like leading from the front, as well as a nicely judged stance halfway between complacency and panic. Rare indeed is the politician who is both calm and bold, and we hope his nerve holds.

Something else he said during his interview [on television last Tuesday] is distinctly less reassuring, however. He repeatedly associated France's present terrorist problem with her role as a principal Middle East peacemaker.

This direct equation is too simple and too narrow. It certainly accounts for the motives of Action Directe and various Arab extremists on French soil, but it does not cover Armenian nationalists, Spanish Basque separatists or Italian Red Brigades terrorists who flourish in France. Such people have abused France's almost unconditional right of political asylum, which remains in need of redrafting, for the sake of her neighbors as much as her own.

— The Guardian (London).

### Events in Lebanon

The perseverance of U.S. envoy Philip Habib has paid off. The phased withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut has begun.

Though only a half-measure, the evacuation plan has brought an end to the mass-

acre of innocents. Citizens of Beirut can now pick up the shattered pieces of their lives and begin anew.

As the dust settles and the victors and the vanquished count their costs, the question in most minds is: What next for the PLO?

Will Israel be satisfied after piercing the PLO heart in Lebanon or will its paranoia move it to strike out at PLO bases through the Arab heartland?

With Egypt and Jordan neutralized and Lebanon subjugated, only one border state remains bastion of struggle against Israel: Syria.

Will the Jewish state now turn towards the Bekaa Valley where Damascus maintains a 30,000-strong Arab deterrent force? Will the Arab rationalizations about the devastation of Beirut be employed again to conduct a campaign against Palestinian sanctuaries in Syria?

The tragedy of Beirut may be over but the suffering of the Palestinians remains.

Military defeat may simply stoke the furnace of seething discontent.

Renewed guerrilla warfare can be expected along with a political campaign to bring home the central reality: The Palestinians have a worthy cause to die for. What they need is something to live for.

— New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

The PLO may be finished; the Palestinians most certainly are not. Israel has conducted yet another war successfully but it has yet to formulate and conduct a peaceful and sensible policy towards the Palestinians and its neighbors.

— The Daily Express (London).

### AUG. 24: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Russians Ask Protection

**YOKOHAMA**, Japan — In the midst of official felicitations over the new Russian agreement, the Russian minister has been compelled to appeal to the Foreign Office for protection of certain Russians, against whom an active press agitation is being carried on as suspected spies. This is the outgrowth of a sensational daylight murder in the streets of Tokyo of a Japanese named Mayeda by another named Imamura. The murderer alleges that he suspected Mayeda of becoming a Russian spy and killed him from motives of supreme patriotism. As both have been under police surveillance for their friendliness with Russians, the police theory is that Imamura killed Mayeda hoping to exculpate himself.

— The Guardian (London).

#### 1932: Peresses' Trek

**LONDON** — Two British peresses, closely connected by marriage with the royal family, will leave England to seek adventure in the Persian desert. They are Lady Louis Mountbatten and the Marchioness of Milford Haven. The latter, disclosing their plan to the press, said they will travel by plane, without servants or companions, and take a minimum amount of clothing. The equipment will include a light collapsible tent and sleeping bags. The itinerary will be overland to Istanbul, thence through Palestine Mesopotamia, into Persia. "We want to get away from tiresome people, towns and hotels," explained Lady Milford Haven, "it isn't bad to be harassed about, it's mosquitoes."

— The Guardian (London).

— The Daily Express (London).

# In Soviet Union, Sex Education Courses Focus on Health and 'Maidenly Honor'

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With a coyness that might be familiar to Americans who grew up in the 1950s, Soviet high schools have begun their first large-scale experiment in sex education, a topic that was once taboo and that still raises the hackles of many parents and bureaucrats.

Since last fall, 15 schools in Moscow and smaller numbers of schools in cities elsewhere in the country have been offering classes to students of both sexes in the eighth, ninth and 10th grades, mostly 14- to 16-year-olds.

Initial reports on the experiment appearing in the Soviet press suggest the pioneers must still tread warily for fear of reviving allegations that their efforts endanger the morality of Soviet youth.

A recent report in the weekly *Nedelya* gave some of the moralistic flavor of the undertaking. The writer, Yelena Mushkina, sat in on one of the classes for eighth-grade girls at School No. 146 in Moscow's Frunze borough, which has led the way in the capital by opening seven of its schools to the new classes.

The account quoted approvingly from the

opening structure of the instructor, a woman doctor from a local clinic.

"You girls are future wives, but unfortunately you know very little about your bodies," said the doctor, A. Yushkina. "So I want to talk about how one should treat one's health and how to protect it. And about maidenly honor: If you lose it, you'll be in a lot of trouble!"

It has taken educational innovators, psychologists and sociologists 20 years of lobbying and writing scholarly articles to win approval for what, in a nation of 80 million school-goers, is still a very restricted program.

Formal strictures against "bourgeois licentiousness" remain in force, and it is the projection of these official attitudes into the educational sphere that has complicated the efforts of reformers to get sex classes onto the curriculum.

The concessions that allowed the experimental program to proceed were only made when a mounting body of data published in demographic and sociological academic journals showed that the country was experiencing a

disturbingly high incidence of divorce, venereal disease and teen-age pregnancies.

Nearly one-third of all marriages in the Soviet Union end in divorce. Although a study in Leningrad five years ago rates drunkenness among husbands almost on a par with infidelity as a cause of marital breakdown, more recent surveys have suggested sexual dissatisfaction is a factor in as many as two-thirds of all cases.

**Success in Estonia**

The fact that one-third of all divorces occur within a year of the wedding has been taken as further evidence of the need for formal sex guidance for adolescents.

Those pressing for sex classes had their first success in the republic of Estonia, which has had such classes in all its general schools for 15 years, and later in the neighboring Baltic republics of Latvia and Lithuania.

After years of discussion, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences drew up a pilot program and tested it in a handful of Moscow schools, but the lack of properly trained teachers led to some early debacles.

One example was quoted in a 1979 article in

*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the newspaper of the Young Communist League, which described Kalingrad was entreated with sex instruction.

"She read the appropriate literature and prepared a lecture that seemed to her to lie within the reach of her children's understanding," the newspaper said. "But no sooner had the poor teacher begun to speak than she was deluged with the most inconceivable, fantastic and absurd questions, based on barnyard anecdotes and idle conjecture. The teacher's face flooded with color, and she bolted from the classroom. On that note, the sad experiment came to its end."

## Batteries of Statistics

In recent articles on the broader experiment under way in Moscow, academic proponents have felt the need to hammer home the case for the classes with batteries of statistics on the incidence of premarital sex, accompanied by gloomy prognostications of the effect on the country if the trend is allowed to go on.

Dr. I.S. Kon, an ethnographer at an Academy of Sciences institute in Leningrad, wrote in

a recent issue of *Sotsiologicheskiy Issledovaniy*, a sociological journal, that "to a substantial degree young people today separate sexual involvement from the intent to marry."

Dr. Kon cited data that the number of children conceived before marriage was rising sharply — 23 percent in 1968, 28 percent in 1973 and 38 percent in 1978.

Nonetheless, he said, there was still a tendency to treat the subject of sexual relations with what angels called "false petit bourgeois modesty." There were parents and teachers who opposed sex education in schools on the ground that biology courses provided all that was necessary and that "our ancestors got along fine without that knowledge."

Heavy emphasis has been put on the loss of honor involved in premarital sex, and, in one case chronicled by *Nedelya*, ninth-grade girls were invited to criticize a hypothetical 30-year-old bachelor who celebrates his freedom "to invite any girl out to a movie, to dinner — or obligations, or worries."

"The teacher," *Nedelya* said, "directed the conversation to the problem of loneliness, moral purity and the supreme joy of becoming a father."

"Although peasant children didn't use to receive any scientific sex education," he said,

## Successor to Swaziland's Monarch Will Be Drawn From Huge Family

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JOHANNESBURG** — The death of King Sobhuza II of Swaziland could precipitate a succession crisis in the small country, which is situated between white-ruled South Africa and the black state of Mozambique to the east.

The king, Radio Swaziland reported, died Sunday at the age of 83 after 61 years of rule. He was the world's longest-reigning monarch.

Traditionally in Swaziland, a successor is not chosen until after a king's death, so that he cannot become a rival during the monarch's lifetime. The choice of a new king among family members is wide. King Sobhuza had more than 100 wives, more than 500 children and untold numbers of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It is said that more than 20 percent of the citizens of the country of 550,000 bear the ruling family's name.

King Sobhuza, called the Lion of Swaziland, among other appellations, generally kept on good terms with both the segregationist government of South Africa to his west and the revolutionary government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique to the east.

**Increasing Pressure**

But Swaziland has come under increasing pressure because of the tension between its more powerful neighbors. Black nationalist guerrillas based in Mozambique and fighting against South Africa have used Swaziland as a path into the white-ruled country, and blacks fleeing from South Africa have immigrated. At the same time, white South Africans have come in droves to gamble at the casino in Mbabane, Swaziland's capital.

South Africa has been preparing to cede territory to Swaziland that King Sobhuza contended historically belonged to the kingdom. An estimated 700,000 Swazis — more than live in Swaziland itself — make their homes in South Africa, and the gain of the territories he gave to his kin.

### Independence in 1969

Swaziland became independent from Britain in 1969. Four years later the king turned to absolute rule, abolishing the Westminster-style constitution bequeathed to him by the British and denouncing him as "un-Swazi." The change came after a general election brought a few opposition members into the national legislature to sit alongside the members of his Royalist Party, who previously had held all the seats, some of them by appointment.

Swaziland is rich in mineral resources, and King Sobhuza actively supported foreign investment and management, much of it remaining in the hands of a small minority of white residents. His hope was that such economic development would benefit his own people, most of whom were living in rural poverty. To a large extent, through exports and the development of its resources, this hope has paid off.

The king, a slender man who lived simply, preferred life at the royal *kreml*, or village, outside the



King Sobhuza II of Swaziland in one of his many uniforms.

capital, where he often wore a leopard-skin loincloth. He led the Swazi's many tribal festivities and rituals and was popularly and vari-

cously referred to as the Great Mountain, the Bull, the Son of the She-Elephant, and the Jocaphatic.

## Ulla Jacobsson, 53, Swedish Actress In Films of 1950s and '60s, Is Dead

The Associated Press

**VIENNA** — Ulla Jacobsson, 53, a Swedish movie actress who starred in "One Summer of Happiness" in 1952 and Ingmar Bergman's "Smiles of a Summer Night," in 1955, died Friday, reportedly of bone cancer.

In 1956, she appeared in the French production of "Crime and Punishment." In 1962, she co-starred with Glenn Ford in "Love Is a Ball," and a year later she had the leading female role in "Zulu" also starring Michael Caine and Jack Hawkins.

Leslie H. Warner  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Leslie

### Frank C. Wright Jr.

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Frank C. Wright Jr., 78, an inventor and painter, died Tuesday of cancer. In 1946, Mr. Wright joined the European Recovery Program, in which he developed a method of building houses for refugees in 24 hours. In the early 1950s, he was public relations director for Radio Free Europe.

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Traditionally in Swaziland, a successor is not chosen until after a king's death, so that he cannot become a rival during the monarch's lifetime. The choice of a new king

## ARTS / LEISURE

# Honoring Count Basie, Jazz's Great Catalyst

By Robert Palmer  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — William (Count) Basie, the septuagenarian bandleader and pianist, has been getting some long-overdue recognition. A few months ago, the Black Music Association presented a tribute to Basie at Radio City Music Hall, with performances by Lena Horne, Stevie Wonder, Quincy Jones and other black superstars.

The new CBS cable television network devoted the first of what promises will be a series of specials on jazz to a Basie tribute featuring Tony Bennett and Sarah Vaughan, among others. The Book-of-the-Month Club has released a three-record set, "Count Basie: The Early Years," tracing his career from the mid-1930s through the early 1950s, and other reissue albums are on the way.

Several participants in the recent tributes, including Basie, have noted that artists can appreciate such recognition only while they are alive. Duke Ellington did not die unappreciated, but there were no elaborate celebrations like the Basie gala at Radio City. More disturbingly, Ellington was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in composition, only to be passed over in favor of a more ordinary white composer working in a European-derived contemporary classical idiom.

The United States' cultural custodians have been slow to acknowledge the artistic validity and worldwide impact of the black American art music called jazz. Ellington wrote symphonic music, extended suites for his jazz orchestra, sacred music, and an enduring body of popular songs in addition to numerous jazz classics. Now, almost a decade after his death, he is widely recognized as one of the outstanding U.S. composers of this century.

But Basie is not likely to receive this sort of recognition in the foreseeable future. Although he wrote or co-wrote "One O'Clock Jump" and a few other swing-era gems, his contribution to American music cannot be accurately measured by his composer credits. The composer, all-important in the European classical tradition, is rarely as significant in jazz as the catalyst who can refine and blend traditional elements from black vernacular music into fresh new styles, or the bandleader who can fuse a disparate bunch of musicians into a performing unit greater than the sum of its parts, or the inspired instrumentalist who in turn inspires his fellow musicians.

Basie has certainly been a great instrumentalist and a great bandleader. But above all, he has been the great catalyst who combined the latest Southwestern jazz innovations and the old, irreducible essence of the blues into an explosive

mixture — the first authentically modern jazz. His original big band, the band that set the jazz world on fire when he brought it to New York from Kansas City in 1936, was imbued with what can be seen in retrospect as a thoroughly modern sensibility.

At first, this was most evident when Basie was prodding and provoking his brilliant, unorthodox tenor saxophonist, Lester Young, with offbeat dissonances, percussive thumping and daring extended silences. But it was also evident in the way the band used blues riffs, which became both the basic building blocks of "head" or extemporaneous brass and reed sections, as well as thematic material to be developed or retold by soloists.

After World War II broke up the original band — and especially during the early 1950s when Basie started over with a small combo, repeating his transition from small band to big band — his modernism shone with added luster. Modernism may have meant bebop in the 1940s, but today it is more a spirit or an attitude than a style. It involves a thorough knowledge of the history of jazz; willingness to use elements from any or all of its eras, as needed; and the caliber of musicianship and insight that enables a player or bandleader to transform traditional materials into new music that is fresh and personal. This is exactly what Basie was up to in the 1940s and '50s, as one can hear on several recent record releases, most notably the Book-of-the-Month set.

**Five Octet**

Like the extensive series of jazz reissues produced by Time-Life Records (which plans a Count Basie set), "Count Basie: The Early Years" attempts to strike a balance between comprehensiveness (to appeal to novice listeners) and rarity (a few unreleased or long-unavailable selections, to appeal to more serious collectors). The set begins with Basie's side-man, working in the Benny Moten band of the early 1930s. The Basie-Young partnership is represented by the superb (and frequently anthologized) small-group performance "Shoe Shine Swing" and by a few familiar big band numbers such as "Roseland Shuffle" and "I Left My Baby" (a Jimmy Rushing blues feature).

Surprisingly (since compilations of this sort frequently have a traditionalist bias), "Count Basie: The Early Years" gives equal time to the less frequently reissued Basie recordings of the 1940s and 1950s. Don Byas, Buddy Tate and Illinois Jacquet are among the soloists who make the 1940s recordings so memorable. But Basie the modernist really shines on the six selections from 1950-51 that make up the collection's final side. Three are by an octet that was surely, man for man, the finest band Basie ever led — with the possible exception of his 1936 big band.

The saxophonists Wardell Gray and Serge Chaloff (two gifted improvisers who recorded too little and died too young), the clarinetist Buddy DeFranco, and the slyly inventive trumpeter Clark Terry are all at the height of their powers on the octet's "Song of the Islands" and "Till Remember April." These performances are modern in the best, widest sense of the word, and also timeless. So are "Nails," "Little Pony," and "Beaver Junction," big band selections from 1951 that offer equally sublime Territory and Gray as well as the more muscular tenor of Lucky Thompson.

Two albums originally issued by Verve records in the 1950s and recently reissued in high-



Count Basie

quality Japanese pressings by Polygram shed additional light on Basie's modernism, particularly on his unique reconciliation of swing, bop and the blues. "Jam Session 4," an early album supervised by Norman Granz, finds Basie and a compatibly swinging rhythm section (Buddy Rich is superb on drums) backing solos by several alumni of the early-1930s Basie octet and big band — Gray, DeFranco and the trumpeter Harry Edison — as well as Stan Getz, Benny Carter and Willie Smith. Gray's relaxed but ravishing lyrics light up a charging "Oh, Lady Be Good," and DeFranco proves once again that he was the greatest modern clarinetist.

**Charter Members**

On Verve-Polygram's "Count Basie at Newport," the 1957 Basie band encounters charter members Young, Jo Jones and Rushing, as well as Jacquet and Roy Eldridge, for an unforgettable, supercharged concert performance that renders even the announcer, John Hammond, practically speechless. On some of the Basie-Young recordings from the late 1930s, "Roseland Shuffle" for example, one can hear Young deliberately using "false" or unorthodox fingerings to draw bluesy moans, slurs, and quarter-tone effects from his saxophone. His use of these devices was certainly avant-garde in 1936, but Young and Basie sound equally avant-garde on their 1957 Newport recording.

One of their choruses on a wildly exciting "Lester Leaps In" finds them using so many offbeat accents and jarring dissonances that they sound, fleetingly but unmistakably, like Charlie Rouse jousting with Thelonious Monk. Performances like this suggest that the swing vs. bop controversies of the 1940s were more personality clashes than cases of musical incompatibility. The music on "At Newport" and "The Early Years" subsumes swing and bop into something grander and more lasting than any particular style. Call it jazz, call it great black music (as some younger musicians do), call it what you will; it is as worthy of a Pulitzer, or any other honor, as any sounds America has produced.

## Troupe Tours an Overview of U.S. Theater

By Arthur Holmberg  
*International Herald Tribune*

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.** — The American Repertory Theater is on an ambitious two-month tour of five European countries and Israel with a program offering an overview of the state of the American theater — from European classics, reinterpreted through contemporary American eyes, to trends in the U.S. avant-garde.

The program features Molière and Wedekind, the modern American playwrights Sam Shepard and Robert Auletta, and a number of cabaret revues. In addition, it will provide a firsthand experience of what has been one of the most vital influences on the U.S. stage for the past 20 years: the resident theater movement.

Resident or regional companies sprang up in the late 1950s as an alternative to the centralization of theater in New York and the profit-oriented commercial theater. With the ferment of off-off Broadway in the 1960s, resident theaters recharted the course of U.S. drama by raising the artistic level of stagecraft and seeking out new playwrights.

"Sganarelle," a whirligig of four early Molière farces, demonstrates how resident theaters dust off neglected works by great playwrights of the past. Andre Serban, who directed the plays, said "Sganarelle" will reveal a largely unknown Molière — "a Molière before he became Molière, a young dramatist at the beginning of his career, learning his trade. It is fast, break-neck comedy — direct, popular, physical."

"What most appealed to me in these early, critically dismissed farces is their childlike innocence," Serban said. "It takes basic human situations — love, jealousy, adultery — and laughs at them. And I have heard of Robert Auletta, a promising young American playwright who epitomizes the kind of drama that resident theaters have nurtured. "I reject the role of the playwright as entertainer," Auletta has said. "The theater should be painful. A playwright should cut into society's wounds."

His "Rundown," a hallucinatory incantation oscillating between realism and surrealistic frenzy, takes place in the dreams and memories of Pay, an unstable Vietnamese veteran who has lost his capacity to trust and therefore his faith in life.

The play is a howl of rage as Pay tries to grieve his way back to a semblance of normality.

**Shepard's Neorealism**

Sam Shepard's "True West" typifies the neorealism of much recent U.S. theater. Once the fair-haired child of the center who mesmerized critics with Delphic imagery and shattered archetypes, Shepard, like many of his contemporaries, has returned to straightforward narrative, flesh and blood characters and ordinary language. Nevertheless, in the final scene of "True West," the everyday is heightened and heavy consumers say it prevents hangovers, the agency said.

A study in contrasts, "True West" deals with the rivalry between two brothers of diametrically opposed personality types. One is a pum and properly buttoned-down Ivy League, is driftily making his way through the Hollywood hierarchy as a scriptwriter. The other, a pugnacious, tries to live out the old American dreams of individual freedom on the last frontier, the Mojave Desert. Two aspects of the United States, the carefully controlled corporate state, and the restless spirit, collide disastrously.

**American Repertory Theater: Edinburgh, Aug. 24-31; Jerusalem, Sept. 4-7; Tel Aviv, Sept. 8-12; Haifa, Sept. 15-16; Belgrade, Sept. 22-24**

**New Hangover Antidote**

**The Associated Press**

**TOKYO** — Japan's drinkers have been using 2,000-year-old ice, imported from glaciers in Greenland, in their whiskey glasses. Kyodo news service has reported. Kyodo said, a Japanese liquor store started importing it as a novelty product a year ago, and it caught on. Drunks say the glacial ice gives drinks a special taste, and heavy consumers say it prevents hangovers, the agency said.

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## Dow Jones Averages

20 Ind.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind.	113.98	113.71	113.71	-0.27
20 Ind.	324.27	323.92	323.92	-0.35
20 Ind.	115.00	114.52	115.32	+1.31
20 Ind.	112.24	112.07	112.10	+0.43

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

Comments	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Comments	114.69	113.98	114.11	+0.23
Comments	124.17	123.76	123.88	+1.28
Comments	131.16	130.52	131.25	+1.27
Comments	18.76	17.59	18.42	+1.07

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Aug 25	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug 25	150.15	149.84	149.84	-0.31
Aug 15	152.70	151.88	152.74	+1.24
Aug 15	157.52	156.52	157.52	+1.25
Aug 15	143.97	144.97	144.97	-1.21

\*Indicated in the sales hours.

## Market Summary, Aug. 23

## Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Adv.	110.21	112.29	112.29	112.29	-0.52
Decl.	112.29	112.29	112.29	112.29	-0.52
Vol. Down	112.29	112.29	112.29	112.29	-0.52
Total	112.29	112.29	112.29	112.29	-0.52
New Highs	227	227	227	227	-0.52
New Lows	227	227	227	227	-0.52

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bonds	Utilities	Industrials	Close	Chg.
Bonds	61.68	61.68	61.68	+0.16
Utilities	61.67	61.67	61.67	-0.03

## AMEX Stock Index

Compacts	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Compacts	44.24	44.24	44.24	+0.71
Trans.	44.25	44.25	44.25	+0.71
Utilities	44.25	44.25	44.25	+0.71
Finance	44.25	44.25	44.25	+0.71

## AMEX Most Actives

Sales	Close	Chg.
DomePrl	105.10	+1.16
ChemCo	105.10	+1.16
GenMotors	105.10	+1.16
IBM	105.10	+1.16
Amoco	105.10	+1.16
AmerTAT	105.10	+1.16
Chesapeake	105.10	+1.16
Tandy	105.10	+1.16
Corp	105.10	+1.16
Eastman	105.10	+1.16
Halter	105.10	+1.16
Ozark Air	105.10	+1.16
Perfetti	105.10	+1.16
Tronox	105.10	+1.16
Wells	105.10	+1.16
DWG Corp	105.10	+1.16
Phibroed	105.10	+1.16

## NYSE Index

Compacts	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Compacts	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
Trans.	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
Utilities	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
Finance	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71

## NYSE Most Actives

Sales	Close	Chg.
Exxon	125.40	+1.71
GenMotors	125.40	+1.71
IBM	125.40	+1.71
Amoco	125.40	+1.71
AmerTAT	125.40	+1.71
Chesapeake	125.40	+1.71
Tandy	125.40	+1.71
Corp	125.40	+1.71
Eastman	125.40	+1.71
Halter	125.40	+1.71
Ozark Air	125.40	+1.71
Perfetti	125.40	+1.71
Tronox	125.40	+1.71
Wells	125.40	+1.71
DWG Corp	125.40	+1.71
Phibroed	125.40	+1.71

## 12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71

## Close

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71

## 12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71

## Stock

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.40	125.40	+1.71
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. P/E	125.40	125.		

## Interest Rate Decline and Tax Rise Boost U.S. Executives' Confidence

By Barry J. Fader  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The drop in interest rates, plus the administration's victory in passing its tax package, have greatly increased business confidence that a modest recovery will take place this year and continue at least through next year's first half.

A wide variety of business executives interviewed last week after passage of the tax bill agreed on this outlook, but none said that his company had altered production or capital investment plans as a result.

"The scenario of a modest pick-up is now more likely," said Lawrence Chizman, chief economist at Chase Econometrics, a New York City consulting concern, which sees real growth in the gross national product reaching 3 to 4 percent over the next 12 months. "Some of the downside risk has been eliminated," he added.

Greenspan's Doubts

"What happened is what we thought would happen," said Robert Longridge, director of economic and strategic planning at Good-year Tire & Rubber Co. in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Longridge and many of his peers at other industrial concerns indicated that, although the drop in interest rates had been more precipitous than anticipated, it also had been tardy.

"We are not quite as optimistic as some on Wall Street on how far down rates will come," said Mr. Longridge. He added that the company's views on interest rates and the general state of the economy had led it to plan for a flat first half of 1982 and 2 to 3 percent growth during second half and into 1983. "The events of the last few days seem to corroborate our views," he concluded.

Alan Greenspan, who was the chief economic adviser to President Ford and is an outside adviser to President Reagan, also expressed caution on hopes for a

recovery. Last week's record 81-point jump in the Dow Jones industrial share average, he said, was more of an "oscillation" than an indicator of future economic growth.

"There is no doubt that there is very little evidence of a recovery," he said Sunday on a television news program. "We can expect the economy to just creep upward in the next six to nine months, or even a year," he added.

Falling interest rates are the basic reason for the gathering confidence in the business community.

High rates have hurt virtually all businesses and have pushed some to the verge of collapse. It was the priority placed on lower interest rates that led business leaders to praise the tax package, which was designed to narrow federal budget deficits, a goal that was in turn regarded as a crucial sign that the government would attempt to limit its borrowing needs in order to reduce upward pressure on rates.

"It Had to Be Done"

"We don't like the increases," said Satiander Muller, chief economist at Coming Glass Works, referring to the new taxes and loss of industrial incentives that Congress adopted to provide two-thirds of the \$98.3 billion in revenue gains projected for the next three years.

"But given the choice between that and higher deficits and interest rates, it had to be done."

He added that he had been predicting that the economy would grow at an annual rate of more than 4 percent in the fourth quarter but that he had been forced to scale that projection back in the face of depressing economic statistics and persistent high interest rates during the spring and early summer. "Now, I have gone back to the 4-percent figure," he said.

Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, does not expect his forecast for growth of 2 to 3



Alan Greenspan

### Hoechst Says Profit Lower In First Half

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Hoechst said Monday that world group pre-tax profit fell by 20.5 percent in the first half of 1982 to 558 million Deutsche marks (\$225 million) despite a 4.5 percent increase in turnover to 17.9 billion DM.

It said that volume sales were up 3 percent in the period.

In an interim report, Hoechst said the summer months have not yet brought any sign of a recovery from the weak levels of business in the second quarter.

Hoechst said results were hurt by weak profitability in the United States and some Latin American countries as well as by petrochemicals and plastics subsidiaries.

Hoechst said it recorded higher than average turnover growth in the areas of information technology, remedies, paints and pigments, and pharmaceuticals.

The fiber business developed well in Western Europe, the company said, but the good results recorded last year in the United States could not be repeated. Plastics and organic chemicals showed no sign of recovery.

Hoechst said the improvement in turnover of its domestic business was price-related but noted that during the second quarter it was unable to pass through further price increases.

Capacity utilization during the second quarter was at 79 percent, the same level as last year.

### Iceland Devalues Krona By Average of 14.3%

Reuters

REYKJAVIK — The Icelandic krona has been devalued by an average of 14.3 percent against 18 foreign currencies, the central bank said Monday. The krona was lowered to 14.29 to the dollar from 12.43.

The move is part of an effort to reduce inflation, currently about 45 percent a year. The effort includes a bank credit squeeze, imposition of a six-month import tax on some goods and a two-year ban on the purchase of new fishing vessels.

S&Ls, Mr. Gray notes, are taxed at only about 35 percent, whereas banks are taxed at the full corporate rate of 46 percent. If Citicorp were able to structure a transfer of assets to the subsidiary, "it would significantly raise its after-tax rate of return," he said.

Another question is whether Citicorp can issue small-savers certificates in New York by taking deposits of its savings and loan subsidiary.

## Citicorp Bid for S&L May Prove a Bargain

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Citicorp's costly bid to acquire a California savings and loan association is beginning to look more and more like a bargain, some industry analysts say.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board's approval last week of Citicorp's proposal to acquire the ailing Fidelity Savings and Loan Association of San Francisco was welcomed by analysts of bank stocks, who saw it as a significant crack in the barriers limiting inter-state banking.

Still, the cost to Citicorp — \$143 million higher than any other bid — seemed to some analysts a bit too dear, even for a chance to break into the lucrative California retail market. Citicorp initially is paying \$80 million, and it will assume certain other costs in a complicated transaction.

Gas turbines represent just one part of John Brown's business, which has spread not only into other products but also into other countries, particularly the United States, where one-third of the company's work force is now situated. The company derived 60 percent of its revenues last year from exports and foreign subsidiaries.

In the United States, John Brown has acquired in the past three years Leesona Corp., the leading U.S. plastic machinery manufacturer; Crawford & Russell, a process engineering and contracting company; and Oldfors Corp., a machine tool manufacturer.

Analysts generally have approved of the acquisitions, which he intended to strengthen John Brown's place in engineering capital equipment. But they note that the purchases do little to smooth out the cyclical nature of the company's enterprises. In addition, the U.S. businesses were acquired just before the recession, which had had a serious effect on earnings.

*London News*

"We've had nothing but rotten news on John Brown for a year," said John McGee, an analyst with Rowe & Pitman, a securities firm.

Last year, the company made more than 80 percent of its profits in engineering and construction. But the earnings resulted in large part from an order backlog, which has not been maintained.

"New business is now very hard to come by and activity levels this year will be down," Sir John said recently.

Nevertheless, many analysts are hopeful about the company's prospects over the longer term, in large part because John Brown has improved its corporate management.

In 1978, Sir John replaced Lord Aberconway as chairman, ending a family stewardship that began in 1956. Sir John, 50 years old, was trained as an accountant and joined the company in 1972. In 1975, he became chief executive.

The company recently brought in American managers from its newly purchased subsidiaries. For example, Robert G. Page, head of Leesona, in Warwick, R.I., has been given responsibility for all of the company's industrial products, including those made in Britain.

"It's certainly a lot better managed company than it was," said one analyst who asked not to be identified. "A lot of the right things are happening."

«Wine is meant to be enjoyed, not analyzed to death.»

The Herald Tribune's new book by Jon Winroth makes light of wine snobbery—but sparkles with facts



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## Paris Commodity Futures Trading Sags

Brokers Fear Small Volume, Restrictions Could Spell End of Some Contracts

By Roger May  
*Reuters*

PARIS — French attempts to cash in on the boom in world commodity futures trading by increasing activity in markets for sugar, coffee, cocoa and soya meal are running into severe difficulties, traders here said Monday.

While trading on the Paris white refined sugar market — the only one of its kind in the world — remains substantial, activity in coffee, cocoa and soya meal is causing concern among commodity brokers and traders.

Some analysts are forecasting the collapse of the cocoa market and give the soya meal futures market, relaunched with great fanfare in June, only a few more months to live.

Hopes that commodity trading on the Paris Bourse de Commerce can approach the activity of markets in London and New York remain a distant dream, the analysts said.

While commodity trade in general has been hit by falling prices and low demand stemming from economic recession, French activity remains well below that of its main rivals.

Last year turnover on the French sugar market totalled only 12 million tons compared with 135.5 million in New York and 94.4 million in London.

French coffee activity in 1981 totalled 419,000 tons compared with 10.1 million in New York and 4.96 million in London.

Disappointing

Cocoa futures turnover was even more disappointing, reaching an insignificant 79,000 tons in Paris compared with 9 million in London and 7.01 million in New York.

The French Commodity Brokers' Association forecast that continued poor turnover in coffee and cocoa — commodities crucial to the economies of France's former West African colonies — would persuade traders to use London rather than Paris prices as their reference and to bargain in pounds rather than French francs.

Most analysts agreed that disappointing cocoa and coffee turnover could induce West African traders to deal in pounds and said the trend could accelerate if the French franc, devalued twice since

mains relatively low, analysts said. They do not see an immediate threat to its future.

The problems of the French market contrast with the boom in commodity trading in other countries.

A total of 17 new futures markets have opened in New York, Chicago and London since the beginning of 1981, and markets have been established in cities such as Sydney, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

One of the main restraints on expansion here is stringent French currency exchange control, tightened by the Socialists to defend the franc, which place Paris at a disadvantage to other commodity futures centers.

Brokers' association President

Michel Wiert said other handicaps affecting Paris include the reluctance of French banks to provide risk capital to potential market participants and lack of promotion of French commodity markets in West Africa.

But most analysts agreed that even if these handicaps are overcome Paris will still suffer from the reluctance of overseas investors to play the relatively unimportant French markets and from what traders and brokers see as excessive government interference in the markets' functioning.

Post-war French governments have intervened heavily in financial affairs, and traders here envy the freedom of London commodity dealers.

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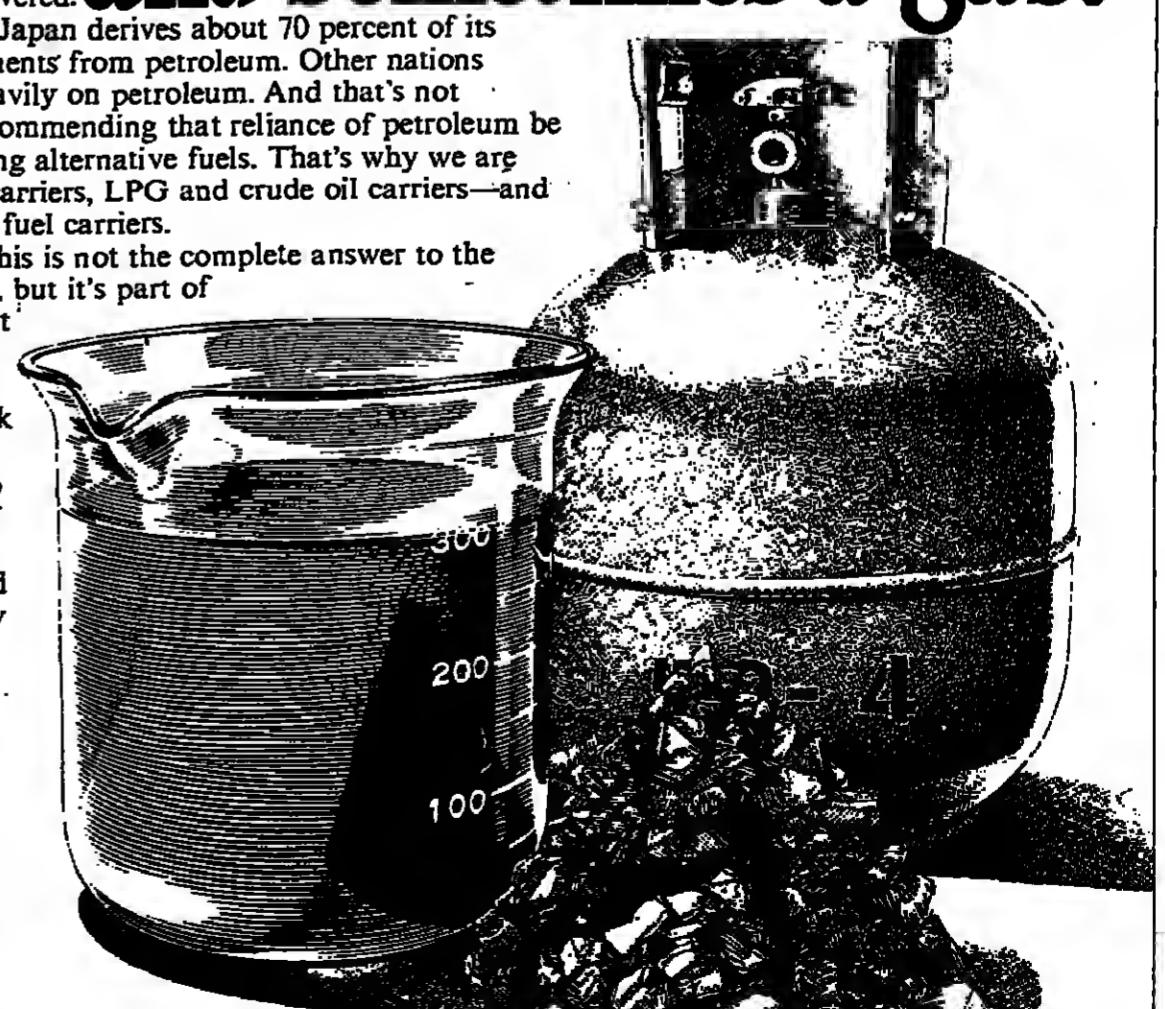
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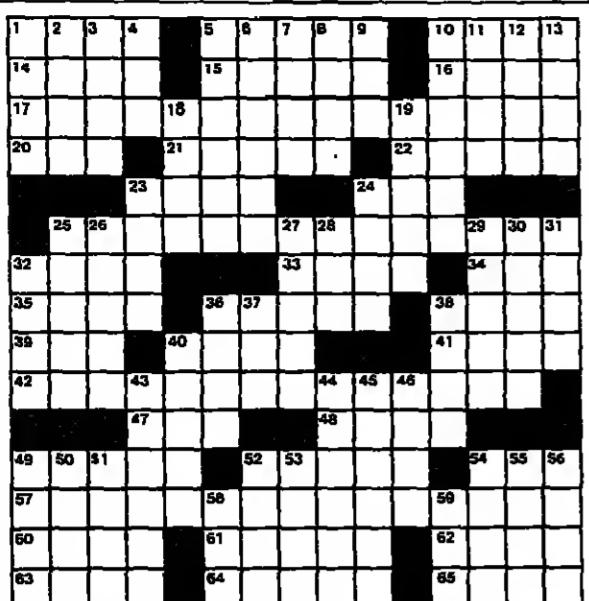
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Terrible  
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25 — deck

## WEATHER

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ALGARVE	23	73	14	51
ALGIERS	23	73	14	51
AMMAN, JORDAN	23	73	14	51
ANKARA	21	86	11	52
ATHENS	21	86	11	52
AUCKLAND	14	71	9	51
BANDUNG	23	71	12	51
BEIRUT	24	75	14	51
BELGRADE	24	75	14	51
BERLIN	24	75	14	51
BIRDS	19	44	12	51
BUCHAREST	18	44	12	51
BUDAPEST	23	73	12	51
BUENOS AIRES	15	59	4	51
CAGUAS	14	59	22	72
CAMP TOWN	14	59	22	72
CASABLANCA	25	77	14	51
CHICAGO	16	77	14	51
COPENHAGEN	16	74	14	51
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	14	51
DAKAR	57	82	22	72
DUBLIN	18	44	12	51
EDINBURGH	18	44	12	51
FLORENCE	24	75	12	51
FRANKFURT	24	75	12	51
GENEVA	23	75	12	51
HARARE	19	44	12	51
NELSONS	15	59	1	48
NONG KONG	23	97	22	72
ISTANBUL	28	82	25	86
JERUSALEM	31	88	14	51
LAS PALMAS	26	79	28	86
LIMA	17	69	14	51
LONDON	26	82	25	86
	26	86	11	32

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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AUGUST 23, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on base prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the last 12 months: (1) daily; (2) weekly; (3) monthly; (4) bi-monthly; (5) quarterly; (6) annually; (7) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd

(1) Conting.

(2) Growth

(3) Income

(4) Fund R.

(5) Fund R.

(6) Fund R.

(7) Fund R.

BRITANNIA, P.O. Box 27, St. Helier, Jersey

023151

(1) Universal Growth Fund

(2) Jersey G.F. Fund Ltd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

(1) Conting.

(2) Capital Italia S.p.A.

(3) Convivial Conting S.p.A.

CRED A.D. Actions S.A.S.

(1) Actions S.A.S.

(2) Actions S.A.S.

(3) Actions S.A.S.

(4) Actions S.A.S.

(5) Actions S.A.S.

(6) Actions S.A.S.

(7) Actions S.A.S.

DIT INVESTMENT F.P.M.

(1) Conting.

(2) Imp. Kortenberg.

FIDELITY P.O. Box 676, Hamilton, Bermuda

(1) American Value Curn. Priv.

(2) Fidelity Austria Fund

(3) Fidelity Br. Syst. Tr.

(4) Fidelity Curr. Fund

(5) Fidelity Int'l Fund

(6) Fidelity Pacific Fund

(7) Fidelity World Fund

DT MANAGEMENT LTD

Berry Pac. Pd. Ltd.

(1) G.A. Asia Fund

(2) G.A. Bond Fund

(3) G.A. Bond Fund

(4) G.A. Bond Fund

(5) G.A. Bond Fund

(6) G.A. Bond Fund

(7) G.A. Bond Fund

JARDINE FILMING P.O. Box 700, Hong Kong

Y.276

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LLOYDS BANK INT. P.O. Box 266, Geneva, Switzerland

(1) Lloyds Int'l Curr. Fund

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PARIBAS-ASSET MGT MGT (1)

(1) P.C. Difl. Commodity Trst.

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(7) P.C. Difl. Commodity Trst.

SOFI GROUP (1)

(1) Partn. Sw. F. Ed.

SWISS BANK CORP

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## SPORTS

## Navratilova, Lendl Straight-Set Victors

## Jaeger Beaten, 6-3, 7-5, in Canada

*The Associated Press*

MONTRÉAL — Martina Navratilova recovered from a two-game deficit in the second set to post a 6-3, 7-5 victory over third-seeded fellow American Andrea Jaeger and win the final of the Canadian Open Women's tennis championships here Sunday.

Training, 5-3, in the second set, Navratilova took the next four games, breaking Jaeger's service twice.

Despite missing on more than 50 percent of her first serves in the opening set, Navratilova charged the net aggressively.

Jaeger tried to blunt the attack by hitting ground strokes deep to the corners.

Down 0-2 in games, Jaeger became more aggressive herself.

With Navratilova up 40-love in the third game, Jaeger fought back to deuce and won when Navratilova was wide with a forehand return; Jaeger's blistering serve then tied the match, 2-2. But Navratilova's style began to pay off, as Jaeger netted or was wide with hurried returns.

Primarily on passing shots and top-spin lobs, Jaeger took a 2-0 lead in the second set. Navratilova held service and broke to tie, 2-2, but a confident Jaeger won the fifth game at love.

With Jaeger serving for the set at 5-3, Navratilova was at her aggressive best and broke serve. At 5-3, the pressure seemed to get to Jaeger. Double-faulting once and winning only one point, she fell behind, 6-5.

Navratilova showed her considerable mental reserves in overcoming the second-set deficit. "I knew I could pull even at 5-5 and force a tie-breaker, at least, although I wasn't planning to win four straight," she said. "I was just trying to pull even — not to give her the set."

Jaeger said mistakes cost her. "In the second set, I just thought I'd go out and go for my shots, because before I was just sitting back and waiting," she said.

"I won a lot more points, but I also made more mistakes. If you let her take command of every shot, she'll do it."

It was the fourth time this year Navratilova had defeated Jaeger in straight sets and extended her lifetime record to 8-4 against Jaeger.

Fifteen minutes after winning the singles title, Navratilova went back onto the court with partner Candy Reynolds to defeat another American pair, Barbara Potter and

Sharon Walsh, 6-4, 6-4, to take the doubles crown.

"I'm kind of waiting until after the U.S. Open to be over so I can put up my feet and relax," said Navratilova.

The singles victory was Navratilova's 64th in 65 matches this year and her combined winnings Sunday pushed her 1982 earnings to \$1,092,000.

"It's a pretty awesome record, but I've paid for it," said Navratilova, who will take a week off in September after the U.S. Open and four more weeks after another tournament later that month.

Navratilova, ranked first worldwide, could not find a rigid fitness regimen with keeping her at a competitive edge.

"After practice, I do a series of quick sprints and four to five times a week, I run two or three miles," she said. "Of course, I also do a lot of stretching and I might lift weights for an hour on my days off, which usually works out to three days a week."

Said Navratilova after her doubles triumph: "I could play another two matches and still not be tired."

## Denton Loses ATP Final, 6-2, 7-6

lost to Lendl all three times they have met.

Denton served nine aces, but also double-faulted four times. Lendl had no aces, taking pace off his serve in windy conditions and hitting 80 percent of his first serves.

The victory was worth \$48,000 to Lendl and raised his 1982 earnings to \$1,238,050. Denton collected \$24,000.

"I played very well," Lendl said. "At the beginning of the week, I was not hitting nearly so well." Lendl changed his strategy for Denton, a serve-and-volley specialist.

"I was getting my first serve in," Lendl said. "I tried to serve wide to win the opening set, breaking

two unforced errors around a forehand winner. Denton held serve twice for a 4-1 lead, but again Lendl's forehand pulled him even.

The two then held serve, Denton fighting off one match point, before Denton ended things with a backhand passing shot down the line that won the tie-breaker, 9-7.

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## LETTER FROM HEIDELBERG

### Baroque for Foreigners

By Paul Radford

**HEIDELBERG**, West Germany — The baroque buildings and narrow streets and alleys of Heidelberg's old town virtually unchanged for more than 200 years, have long been a mecca for tourists. But these days the city's well-deserved reputation as the capital of German romanticism seems to appeal less and less to West Germans.

Two years ago, for the first time, foreign tourists outnumbered the domestic, and the trend is accelerating. This year the city tourist office expects three out of every five visitors to be foreigners.

Faced with domestic criticism that Heidelberg has lost much of its romantic appeal in recent years, the city authorities are concentrating their efforts on attracting overseas tourists, for whom Heidelberg's ornate architecture and light-hearted approach to life seem to be as satisfying as ever.

The tourist office attributes the fall in West German visitors to economic problems. Many West Germans have cut their holidays to one year, and then most head for the Mediterranean, a tourist official said.

Heidelberg, with its ruined castle overlooking the red-tiled roofs and pastel-shaded walls of the old town on the banks of the Neckar River, has been a popular destination for foreigners for more than 100 years. But its prominence soared in the 1920s with the unlikely help of a Hungarian immigrant to the United States.

Sigmund Romberg's operetta "The Student Prince," based on the play "Old Heidelberg," was a Broadway smash hit and prompted thousands of Americans to go see what the real thing was like.

More than 50 years later they are still coming in droves. One in six visitors to Heidelberg is American, many of them attracted by the chance of seeing "The Student Prince" performed (in English) in the castle grounds.

Heidelberg, though ravaged by the French on a number of occasions in the 17th century, escaped bombing during World War II. It is said that the city was deliberately spared by the Allies. Some people claim to have seen leaflets dropped from U.S. bombers and announcing that Heidelberg would be spared so that Americans could live there after the war.

The story may be apocryphal.

*Art Buchwald is on vacation.*

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but Heidelberg eventually was the site chosen by the U.S. Army for its European headquarters, and U.S. servicemen and their families form a large minority of the population today. A growing number of Japanese are also discovering the city are also discovering the city.

Though its charms are plainly not lost on the 300,000 foreigners who arrive every year, many West Germans maintain that Heidelberg is not as romantic as it used to be.

The construction of a modern department store and the putting down of many picturesque buildings in Bismarckplatz several years ago were unwelcome alterations of the city's 18th-century atmosphere. A wave of protest spawned groups dedicated to stopping the undermining of Heidelberg's romantic character. Their efforts have been largely successful in the last three or four years.

#### Face Saving.

City authorities have played their part by insisting that old facades be retained when buildings are renovated. Four years ago they also barred vehicles from the center of the old town. But such attempts do not always escape criticism. Many residents preferred the time when trams and horse-drawn carriages were allowed through the cobblestoned thoroughfare.

There is also nostalgia about the disappearance of student traditions in the city, whose university was founded in 1386. Today there are 27,000 students in Heidelberg, more than one in five of the population, but the brightly colored caps and sashes they used to wear are rarely seen nowadays.

They even became less colorful, it seems. The students' prison, used for 200 years to control drunkenness and rioting, was closed in 1914, perhaps because undergraduates can no longer afford the prices in the famed student taverns, now frequented by tourists.

Drinking was also a popular court pastime in Heidelberg's golden age. The castle boasts one of the world's largest wine vats, finished in 1751, with a capacity of 49,000 gallons (185,500 liters).

It was guarded by the court jester, Perker, a jovial character well in keeping with Heidelberg's cheerful image, who reportedly made good use of his post. Legend has it that he died after accidentally drinking a glass of water.

"And the old rule is true: Don't stand under an isolated tree, don't lean against a barbed

## Too Wild to Harness

### Awe Is Warranted During a Thunderstorm

By Christian Williams

*Washington Post Service*

**NORMAN**, Okla. — It has been 3 billion years since thunder and lightning storms split the water vapor, hydrogen, nitrogen, methane and ammonia of the dead primeval sky to rain down oxygen, the stuff of life.

"That's one of the theories, at least," said Edwin Kessler, head of the National Severe Storms Laboratory. "You can have lightning discharge in many types of atmospheres — even the dust clouds of volcanoes are full of them. The primeval storms were much like ours."

The view from Kessler's office window in Norman is of a sprawling Southwestern plain where thunderheads often appear to spin the dials of his instruments and light up sophisticated Doppler radar equipment. Kessler and his staff recently published a three-volume report, "Thunderstorms: A Social, Scientific and Technological Documentary." The study has applications to water management, farming, housing, aircraft routing, tornado prediction and commerce in nearly all its forms.

A thunderhead is a bubble of the atmosphere boiling up like water on a stove. Warm, moist air, heated by the sun, rises in a cell, cools as it gains altitude, then descends in a hall of rain and ice. Within the cloud, which sometimes rises 40,000 feet (12,000 meters) or more, tremendous electrical discharges occur, bombarding the ground with bolts and shock waves.

At 10:45 a.m. on Aug. 12, 1979, in Tulsa, Okla., a local television station maintains a staff of three handsome weathermen; every radio station constantly updates its forecasts; NBC's "Today" show treats it as entertainment; cable TV plans to introduce a 24-hour-a-day color channel devoted to forecasts.

The result has been a demystification of weather patterns — and perhaps an unwarranted reliance on what Kessler calls Big Brother. When everybody knows something about the weather, the implication is that something can be done about it.

"Actually, I think meteorology has been a little overpromised," Kessler said. "I myself have a more modest outlook. Take tornadoes, for example. They are very severe, highly localized phenomena, and in fact they are very rare. The public has now become sensitized to tornadoes quite out of proportion to the threat. The fact is, we have no practical way to allay the danger of tornadoes. The best warning device for tornadoes remains your eyes."

There is some evidence that humans have worsened the natural violence of thunderstorms. Lightning from storms sets about 10,000 forest fires a year in the United States. Before civilization, such fires occurred in natural cycles, burning off underbrush and contributing to the health of forests. Now many such fires can be prevented. But when one gets going, it has more fuel than ever — since ground clutter has been spared regular burning — and truly catastrophic fires can result.

Flash floods, which typically occur after heavy thunderstorms, are the greatest weather threat in the United States. Eight-five percent of all presidential disaster proclamations relate to flooding. And the danger seems to be worsening. The death toll averaged about 200 a year in the 1970s — twice the rate of the 1960s and triple that of the 1940s. The increase seems to be the result of urbanization, increased use of recreation areas in flood-prone land, and dam failures.

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